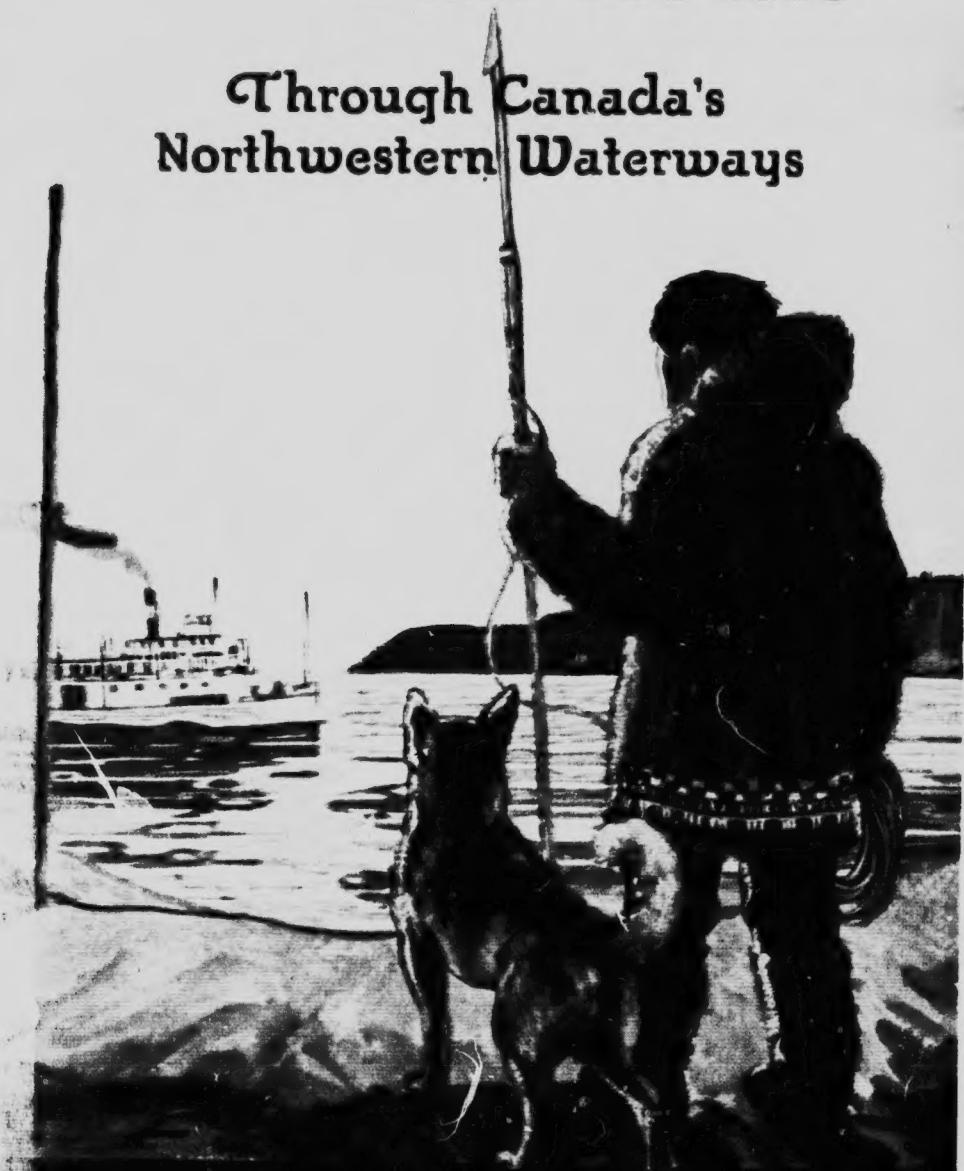




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The Midnight Sun Route

Through Canada's
Northwestern Waterways



ALBERTA AND ARCTIC
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED
EDMONTON, — Alberta, CANADA

Summer Trip to the Arctic Through Canada's Northwestern Waterways

New Sights—Fresh Impressions

THESE are what you long for on a holiday. Leave the beaten track and come to Canada's Northland, the last of the unknown places. This wonderful country lies before you like an open book for your perusal. To travel the great Northland rivers and lakes through to the Arctic no longer means arduous journeying, danger, privation, and unlimited time. In commodious and up-to-date steamers you may travel in absolute comfort to the very rim of the world, the home of the Eskimo, to the Land of the Midnight Sun, thus enjoying a continuous holiday in almost perpetual daylight.

This picturesque trip along mighty rivers, through vast lakes, gorges and rapids, to the Arctic commences from Edmonton, the capital city of the Province of Alberta, situated on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways, and can be made—Edmonton to the Arctic and back—in thirty-five days; every day a fresh delight and pleasure; each night a night of wonder and inspiration.

Every modern transportation facility is at your service: splendid steamers, fully equipped for passenger traffic; electric light; cosy staterooms; hot and cold baths; excellent cuisine; first-class service—and all at a reasonable cost.

A glorious, health-giving holiday you will ever remember. Strange sights you will never forget.



An Eskimo Belle

95039

A TRIP TO THE ARCTIC

S.S. *Distributor*

The current of the Mackenzie is swift, with occasional rapids. On Great Slave lake, between Hay River and the entrance to the Mackenzie, fish abound and men are sent from the trading posts as far north as Fort Norman to catch and put up for winter use the necessary supply of fish required by the innumerable dogs used in this part of the country, dog teams being the only means of winter transport.

Forty miles down the Mackenzie, we arrive at Fort Providence. Here we find as usual, in addition to the mission, a Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post. These posts all carry a real traditional interest in regard to the earlier history of Canada. The entire country along this route is rich in natural mineral and historical interest, the Hudson's Bay Company having operated for over 250 years in Canada and being at one time the practical rulers of this vast territory.

One hundred and fifty miles more and we reach Fort Simpson, situated at the mouth of the great Liard river. Here is located Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks, also a Dominion Government Indian agency. This is one of the points at which the annual treaty payments are made by the govern-

Eskimo *Spearing Fish*

A TRIP TO THE ARCTIC

ment to the Indians, and on occasion is a scene of feasting, dancing and jollification among them.

One hundred and fifty miles down the Mackenzie from Simpson, we arrive at the small trading post of Fort Wrigley. The country surrounding Fort Wrigley is mountainous and picturesque.

Still another stretch of water and we touch Fort Norman, close to the mouth of Bear river, and of late years noted as a possible oil-producing centre. The wells are fifty miles north of Fort Norman on the MacKenzie river. The wonderful thrill of shooting the rapids is experienced in the Sans Sault, and a few hours later we are carried through the Ramparts to Fort Good Hope. The river at this point narrows greatly and seems to have cut its way clear through a solid ridge of limestone, which now towers hundreds of feet high on each side of us for four or five miles, an astonishing picture of Nature's force and grandeur. The Roman Catholic church at Fort Good Hope is well worth a visit. A few miles farther north and we enter the Arctic Circle, coming into the Land of the Midnight Sun where, at certain periods of the year, there is no night. The sun shines all day and on certain occasions during the night-hours enhances its glory with a display of gorgeous colouring that is indescribable. We have no desire to retire in this land of continuous day, and we seem to be waiting for the night which does not come.

From Fort Good Hope to Arctic Red River, our next stopping place, two hundred miles north, the Eskimo begins to make his appearance. We take a short trip up the Peel river to Fort McPherson, located some fifty miles from Arctic Red River. Travellers who contemplate crossing the divide between the Mackenzie delta and the Yukon leave us and start out on their long journey from this point.



The Midnight Sun

We leave Fort McPherson, come down the Peel river again and back into the MacKenzie, down which we proceed on the last lap of our journey to Aklavik, which lies in the Delta within fifty miles of the Arctic ocean proper. This is our most northerly point of call and brings us in direct contact with the Eskimo in

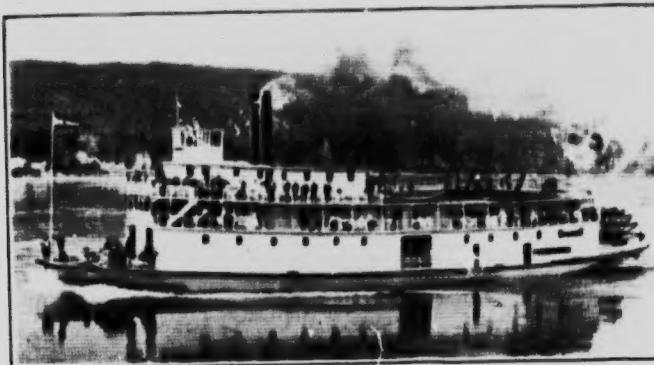
all his native ruggedness and simplicity. Ample time is given at Aklavik to view all points of interest and to glimpse the life of the natives of the Far North. A hundred opportunities present themselves for the photographer for pictures of these quaint people. We are but two weeks from Edmonton, and yet we are in an entirely new and different world. We have travelled about two thousand miles by water and the delightful homeward journey is still in prospect.

All told, our trip from Edmonton to the Arctic and return covers some four thousand miles through a country which few indeed have had the privilege of seeing—a trip of enjoyment, education and interest which will be a subject for conversation and thought as long as we live.

A TRIP TO THE ARCTIC

Shorter Holiday Trips

For persons feeling that they cannot afford the time to make the long trip to Aklavik and return, we would suggest that they take one of the following shorter tours:



S.S. D. A. Thomas

1. From Waterways, Alberta, to Fort Smith, N.W.T., 308 miles; round trip 616 miles. Round trip can be made from Edmonton in ten days.
2. From Peace River, Alberta, to Vermilion Chutes, 330 miles; round trip 660 miles. Round trip can be made from Edmonton in ten days.
3. From Peace River to Hudson's Hope, B.C., per steamer "D. A. Thomas," 245 miles; round trip 490 miles. Round trip can be made from Edmonton in ten days.

Special Information for Tourists

Passengers will confer a favour on this Company by making their reservations at as early a date as possible.

In the event of passengers wishing to camp at any point along our routes, we would like to have early advice so that if desired we may facilitate arrangements for them.

For side trips of an exploratory nature, the Liard and Great Bear rivers can be recommended. We have motor boats running on both routes.

We do not recommend the exploration trips to anyone but seasoned travellers who can take care of themselves in the wilds.

Don't forget your camera. You will have ample opportunity to use it.

What to wear and bring—just the sort of things that you would take for any out-door trip in Canada or the northern states.

For rates, sailing dates and further information wire or write
ALBERTA & ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, LTD.
10056 - 100th Street, EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada

Edmonton to Aklavik

THE train leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for Waterways, the Gateway to the North. We board the S.S. "Athabasca River," which plies between Waterways and Fort Fitzgerald, a distance of 292 miles. All along this part of our journey can be seen many of the bountiful gifts nature has bestowed

upon this immense and almost virgin country. We steam along the Athabasca river, through beautiful Lake Athabasca and down the Upper Slave river, touching at the famous Hudson's Bay trading posts, Fort McMurray, Fort McKay, and Fort Chipewyan (on Lake Athabasca) and Fort Fitzgerald.

At Fort Fitzgerald, one of the oldest and most important fur trading posts in the North and the starting point of Mackenzie's historic trip of discovery in 1789, we disembark in

order to make a portage past a series of fast, unnavigable rapids which extend for sixteen miles and of which a splendid view can be had. The portage is made in comfort by automobile—passengers and baggage—to Fort Smith. Fort Smith is the summer rendezvous for fur traders, miners, surveyors and tourists.

We are now in the Northwest Territories. At Fort Smith we board the S.S. "Distributor" or S.S. "Mackenzie River," which ply on this run of 1250 miles of rivers and lakes to Aklavik in the Arctic.

The next stretch of our trip carries us through country that has been the Indian hunting grounds for centuries. It abounds in fish and game and its nature beauties are wonderful. Two hundred miles down the Lower Slave river we enter Great Slave lake, one of the largest lakes in America. Fort Resolution is picturesquely situated on the southern shore of this great body of water, just east of the mouth of Slave river.

Resolution is a typical trading post of the Far North and is visited at certain times of the year by a large number of Indians. Our run across the lake for 120 miles gives us a bracing sea voyage. Hay River, a point of call on the lake, is a pretty little Indian village situated on the river bearing the same name.

Thirty-five miles from Hay River we enter the great and mighty Mackenzie, which empties its waters into the Arctic ocean some 1100 miles farther north.



S.S. Athabasca River

• Marshall Islands

A. & A. T. Co.
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Fitzgerald

on to Wallways 300 miles
return to Biggar $\frac{300}{600}$ 2
1200 miles





